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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:05-CR-0008-KJD-LRL

12 v.

ORDER

13 JESSE JACKSON,

14 Defendant.

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16 Presently before the Court is Defendant Jesse Jackson's Motion for Modification of a
17 Sentence (#107).

18 A district court generally "may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed."
19 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). An exception to this general prohibition is provided by 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2),
20 which states:

21 [I]n the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based
22 on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing
23 Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o), upon motion of the defendant ... the court
24 may reduce the term of imprisonment, after considering the factors set forth in section
25 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if such a reduction is consistent with
26 applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). This provision allows a modification of a term of imprisonment if two
25 requirements are satisfied: "(1) the sentence is 'based on a sentencing range that has subsequently
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1 been lowered by the Sentencing Commission'; and (2) 'such a reduction is consistent with applicable
 2 policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.' " United States v. Leninear, 574 F.3d 668,
 3 673 (9th Cir.2009) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)).

4 Defendant argues that his sentence was "based on a sentencing range that has subsequently
 5 been lowered by the Sentencing Commission" because his sentence was based on an offense level of
 6 32 under the drug quantity table that, under Amendment 706, has been lowered to 28.¹ He contends
 7 that, had he been sentenced under the current regime: his base offense level, under § 2D1.1(c), would
 8 have been 28; his total offense level, after application of the two-level enhancement under § 3B1.4,
 9 would have been 30; and his criminal history category, from § 4B1.1(b), would have remained
 10 VI—resulting in a sentencing range of with a low of 188 months. Because that sentencing range is
 11 lower than his range without Amendment 706, he contends that he is eligible for a reduction in
 12 sentence.

13 The Court disagrees. Had Defendant been sentenced under Amendment 706, his sentencing
 14 range would have remained 262 to 327 months by operation of the career offender guideline, §
 15 4B1.1(b). United States v. Waters, 648 F.3d 1114, 1117 (9th Cir. 2011) cert. denied, 132 S. Ct. 859,
 16 181 L. Ed. 2d 559 (U.S. 2011). "[A] reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment is not
 17 authorized under 18 U.S.C. 3582(c)(2) ... if ... an amendment ... is applicable to the defendant *but the*
 18 *amendment does not have the effect of lowering the defendant's applicable guideline range because*
 19 *of the operation of another guideline* or statutory provision." U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10 cmt. n. 1(A)
 20 (emphasis added); see also, Waters, 648 F.3d at 1117.

21 Therefore, the Court must deny Defendant's motion.

22 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant Jesse Jackson's Motion for
 23 Modification of a Sentence (#107) is **DENIED**;

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26 ¹Defendant argues somewhat different numbers, but based on the amount of drug quantity actually used to determine Defendant's sentence, the new guideline range would begin at 28.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Ex Parte Motion for Appointment of Counsel
2 (#109) is **DENIED as moot.**

3 DATED this 8th day of October 2013.

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7 Kent J. Dawson
8 United States District Judge
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